

Yijie Zhuang

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/261035/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

21
papers

540
citations

759233

12
h-index

794594

19
g-index

22
all docs

22
docs citations

22
times ranked

432
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Earliest hydraulic enterprise in China, 5,100 years ago. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2017, 114, 13637-13642.	7.1	86
2	Barnyard grasses were processed with rice around 10000 years ago. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 16251.	3.3	77
3	Archaeology of the Anthropocene in the Yellow River region, China, 8000â€“2000 cal. BP. Holocene, 2014, 24, 1602-1623.	1.7	69
4	Rice bulliform phytoliths reveal the process of rice domestication in the Neolithic Lower Yangtze River region. Quaternary International, 2016, 426, 126-132.	1.5	54
5	Water management and agricultural intensification of rice farming at the late-Neolithic site of Maoshan, Lower Yangtze River, China. Holocene, 2014, 24, 531-545.	1.7	47
6	Anthropocene archaeology of the Yellow River, China, 5000â€“2000 BP. Holocene, 2015, 25, 1627-1639.	1.7	35
7	New radiocarbon evidence on early rice consumption and farming in South China. Holocene, 2017, 27, 1045-1051.	1.7	33
8	Temple occupation and the tempo of collapse at Angkor Wat, Cambodia. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2019, 116, 12226-12231.	7.1	25
9	Comparing subsistence strategies in different landscapes of North China 10,000â€‰years ago. Holocene, 2015, 25, 1957-1964.	1.7	22
10	Evolution of Holocene alluvial landscapes in the northeastern Songshan Region, Central China: Chronology, models and socio-economic impact. Catena, 2021, 197, 104956.	5.0	16
11	The cradle of heaven-human induction idealism: agricultural intensification, environmental consequences and social responses in Han China and Three-Kingdoms Korea. World Archaeology, 2016, 48, 563-585.	1.1	13
12	Ecology and hydrology of early rice farming: geoarchaeological and palaeo-ecological evidence from the Late Holocene paddy field site at Maoshan, the Lower Yangtze. Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences, 2019, 11, 1851-1863.	1.8	13
13	River floodplain aggradation history and cultural activities: Geoarchaeological investigation at the Yuezhuang site, Lower Yellow River, China. Quaternary International, 2013, 315, 101-115.	1.5	11
14	The Khmer did not live by rice alone: Archaeobotanical investigations at Angkor Wat and Ta Prohm. Archaeological Research in Asia, 2020, 24, 100213.	0.7	11
15	State and irrigation: archeological and textual evidence of water management in late Bronze Age China. Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Water, 2017, 4, e1217.	6.5	5
16	Letting the stones speak: An interdisciplinary survey of stone collection and construction at Liangzhu City, prehistoric Lower Yangtze River. Geoarchaeology - an International Journal, 2020, 35, 625-643.	1.5	5
17	Excavation at Hanjing site yields evidence of early rice cultivation in the Huai River more than 8000 years ago. Science China Earth Sciences, 0, , 1.	5.2	5
18	Prolonged landscape stability sustained the continuous development of ancient civilizations in the Shuangji River valley of China's Central Plains. Geomorphology, 2022, 413, 108359.	2.6	5

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Loess and early land use: Geoarchaeological investigation at the early Neolithic site of Guobei, Southern Chinese Loess Plateau. <i>Catena</i> , 2016, 144, 151-162.	5.0	4
20	Intensification of rice farming and its environmental consequences recorded in a Liangzhu reservoir, China. <i>Quaternary International</i> , 2022, 619, 39-45.	1.5	4
21	Harvesting the winds, harvesting the rain: an introduction to the issue on <i>Inhabiting tropical worlds</i> . <i>World Archaeology</i> , 2021, 53, 563-578.	1.1	0